



ל'פ"ד

The shekel

Volume XVIII, No. 2

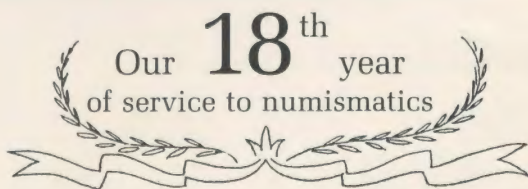
March-April 1985



NEW COIN HONORS DAVID BEN-GURION



Published by the
**AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION, INC.**





OUR ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 25790, TAMARAC, FLA 33320
(305) 726-0333

MORRIS BRAM, President and Chairman of the Board
STANLEY YULISH, Executive Vice President
IRVING L. RUDIN, Second Vice President
JULIUS TUROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

JULIUS TUROFF, New York	IRVING L. RUDIN, New England
SIDNEY L. OLSON, Southeast	HARRY FLOWER, Midwest
MOE WEINSCHTEL, Brooklyn, Queens & L.I., N.Y.	DAVID PASZAMANT, East
	JERRY YAHALOM, West

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MORRIS BRAM	ARNOLD H. KAGAN	DONNA SIMS	MEL WACKS
HARRY FLOWER	SIDNEY L. OLSON	NATHAN SOBEL	MOE WEINSCHTEL
JACK GARFIELD	DAVID PASZAMANT	JULIUS TUROFF	JERRY YAHALOM
SYLVIA HAFNER MAGNUS	IRVING L. RUDIN	J. JAY VAN GROVER	STANLEY YULISH
EDWARD JANIS			MORTON ZERDER

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC. / An Educational Informational Non-Profit Organization: Published six times a year. Membership \$10.00 per year. Send all remittances, undelivered magazines, change of address and zip code with old address label to P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, Florida 33320. Distribution center: 520 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036.

Printed in U. S. A.

George Gilbert, Editor

NUMISMATIC CONSULTANTS IN ISRAEL

ELI SEMMELMAN
SAMUEL LACHMAN
SHMUEL MATALON

DOV GENACHOWSKI
YA'AKOV MESHORER
PAUL WOLFFERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
The President's Message	2
Error Varieties in Modern Israeli Coinage ... by Abe Tompkins (from Cone's Errorgram and Error Variety News)	3
A Check Drawn on the Brothers Hamburger ... by Dov Genachowski, Jerusalem	7
New 50 Sheqalim Coin Honors Ben-Gurion	9
Jews and Jewish Subjects on Coins and Currency ... by David Paszamant (Continued)	10
First IS 10,000 Banknote to Golda Meir's Daughter	18
Three Limited Edition Israel Coins Honor 37th Anniversary	19
Meet the AINA Staff: Barbara G. Kresh	20
A German Holocaust Medal ... by Peter S. Horvitz	21
Increasing the Value of the Shekel (Illegally) ... by Dr. Jay Levinson, Israel National Police	22
Rubinstein Piano Competition ... by Sylvia Haffner Magnus	23
Greater Florida Intl. Coin Convention — January 1985	24
The 100-Pound Notes of the Palestine Currency Board: A Family Portrait ... by Howard M. Berlin, NLG	25
"Remember the Eleven" Medals Honor Israelis Murdered at 1972 Munich Games	28
AINA - 1985 Medal Description ... by Nat Sobel, NLG	30
Mildenberg Authors Work on Bar Kochba Coins	31
Membership Report	32

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

You are reading this in the comfort of your homes. I am a dozen hours away and almost half around the world with our *Seventeenth AINA Study Tour*—this time with over 60 excited and enthusiastic participants.

If we are in Jerusalem, we will have visited the offices of the IGCAM; if it is evening, we may be at a dinner with the ever-friendly Mr. Jerusalem himself, Teddy Kollek. Are we in Haifa? Then perhaps we are at or have just come back to our deluxe hotel from the *Maritime Museum* where the roots of so much of Israel's coinage symbols of ships, anchors and other symbols of the sea life of early Jewry may be found.

Are we at Israel's Gaza area at *Yad Mordechai* where a handful of Polish pioneers stood off 15,000 Egyptian troops back in those crucial days of 1948?

Or are we on our way home to New York City—and back to the many states where friends and families await to hear of our Israel adventure?

No sooner will I be unpacked than I shall have to repack for my trip back up to New York City for the *Greater New York Numismatic Convention*, May 2-5, 1985 at the *Omni Park Central Hotel*. I specially look forward to the *New York City Spring Convention*; it always seems to bring out so many of our friends. But please; don't come alone this time. Bring a neighbor; or his child. This is a wonderful opportunity to interest a youth in the wonderful hobby of coin collecting.

Help us to celebrate our *18th Anniversary*. Your presence insures that this will be a roaring success. There are the educational moments at the Exhibits; at the seminars; and in the sharing of numismatic lore with friends. This convention is a chance to meet distant friends under the most friendly circumstances. And please—stop by to say “hello” to your friend . . .

Morris

ERROR VARIETIES IN MODERN ISRAELI COINAGE

by Abe Tompkins

The coins described and shown in the following photos are modern Israeli coins. The first Israeli coins struck were in 1948 when Israel became a nation. These coins, all twenty-five million, were entirely unsatisfactory because of the lack of modern equipment. Coins were placed on order in England at the M.B.L. Mint, and also with the I.C.I. in Birmingham.

Since then, coins have been minted in various mints of other nations of the world—Canada, the United States, France, and Germany. To this day, even though coins are minted in Israel in rapidly increasing numbers, some coins are being minted in other countries for Israel.

This leads to an interesting concept in the manufacture of Israeli coins. All coins are minted in the medallic manner—with the obverse and reverse upright opposite each other. In other words, facing the obverse and turning the coin over to its reverse on its longitudinal axis, the reverse would be right side up, also.

This caused a number of reverse minted 1963 Agora coins to be minted inverted, due to an error in the Canadian Mint at which they were struck.

Even at this late date, many a person does not realize this is a 180° inversion of the 1963 reverse, and there may still be some to be found in circulation in Israel. I mention the above as this is one error that was

strictly a human error. When the die was seated in the machine, and it is an interesting bit of information to astound some less knowledgeable individuals.

The Israeli coins abound in many varieties. If a person were to concentrate on collecting these, it would become quite an undertaking. Prices are high, and the average dealer in foreign coins has little knowledge of either the varieties and errors. Unfortunately, there are not too many dealers specializing in Israeli coins, so they are hard to come by. But, keep looking and asking, and you may come across someone who has some Israeli coins to display and sell.

The coins shown in these photos are minor errors on coins in everyday use in Israel, and similar errors are seen in American coins: Only as I said before, "Much harder to come by".

Another interesting aspect of Israeli coins is the date. These are Hebrew letters of the alphabet, starting with the first letter *Aleph totet* (1-9). From there the letters go from ten to ninety in multiples of ten, and then from 100 to 400. Combinations of certain letters bring the date up to now, 5743, this year's date. An easy way to arrive at the Anglican date of 1982 is to take away the 57, substitute 19, and add 40 to the last two numbers—as you can see by the above numbers this works out to be 1983.



HALF LIRA WITH CHOICE CUD AT 3:00.



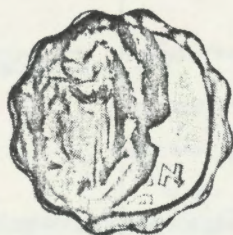
1 LIRA, BROADSTRUCK.



1 LIRA, DOUBLE STRUCK, BOTH SIDES SHOWN.



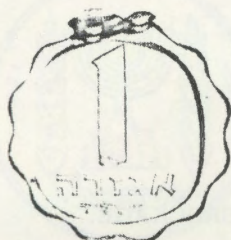
1 LIRA, STRUCK THROUGH A CAPPED DIE.



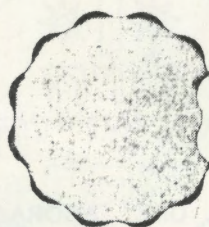
ONE AGORA WITH PARTIAL BROCKAGE.



A GROUPING OF OFF-CENTER ONE AGORA COINS.



DOUBLE-STRUCK ONE AGORA.



ONE AGORA BLANK WITH CLIP.
NOTE THE NECESSITY OF USING A
SHAPED BLANKING DIE.



OUR FINAL ONE AGORA COIN HAS
A NICE CUD AT 5:00.



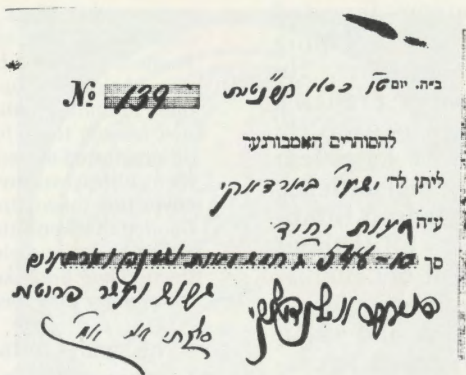
HALF LIRA. MIS-ALIGNED DIE AND
TILTED PARTIAL COLLAR.



HALF LIRA STRUCK OFF-CENTER.



HALF LIRA STRUCK WITH PARTI-
ALLY FILLED DIE. NOTE "IS" IN
LEFT FIELD.



A Check Drawn on the Brothers Hamburger

By Dov Genachowskwi, Jerusalem

The bank of the Hamburger Brothers began, like many other Jewish banks in Jerusalem in the last century, in the money-changing business. Money-changing was a necessary factor of life then, because of the frequent and large changes in the value of the Turkish currency, and because of the large influx of foreign exchange, both donations from abroad and from pilgrims.

Nathan-Zvi ("Neta Hersh") Hamburger and his brother Pinhas began as money-changers, calling upon shop-owners in the Jerusalem markets, changing gold and silver coins for "small change". Later, about 1890, they rented a shop on Patriarchate Street, where they added money lending and deposit taking to this business. The business grew, thanks in part, to their connections with some of the foreign post offices in Palestine.

The Austrian mail arrived then in Jerusalem on the Sabbath. Jews could get their mail only on Monday following, as on Sunday the Austrian Post Office was closed. Hamburger, thanks to good relations with the Austrian Vice-Counsel who doubled as Postmaster, got his, and others',

mail on Saturday night, promising to sign for the registered and insured mail on Monday morning.

There was then no Russian Post Office in Palestine, but the Russian Shipping Line brought mail to Jaffa. The Hamburger Brothers collected this mail in Jaffa and brought it to Jerusalem. Obviously, some of the transfers and checks which thus reached their addresses were later processed by the Hamburger bank.

The Bank developed rapidly, mainly because it served as the bank for the Ashkenazi, i.e., western, Jews in Jerusalem. Nathan-Zvi Hamburger's son, Haim Hamburger, wrote in his memoirs, *Three Worlds*:

"The bank was the sole bank for the Ashkenazi Jews in Palestine. It enjoyed unlimited credit, was in close ties with all the large banks in Europe, issued checks in large sums which were honored worldwide without question".

In Jerusalem, the Hamburgers worked with the other banks of the period, those of Valero, Bergheim and Frutiger, and the "Deutsche Palestina Bank" and the "Credit Lyonnaise". They had their own agents in Jaffa, Safad and Tiberias.

Nathan-Zvi Hamburger invested much time and effort in developing new businesses in Palestine. He brought to the country Franck's chickory and sugar for Passover. He organized the export of Jerusalem wine and of Jewish ritual articles, and he financed the Monson Brothers Lithographic Press - all without accepting "any payment of commission, deriving his satisfaction from the introduction of new and clean ways of earning a living to Jerusalem".

In addition to the usual banking business, Hamburger's "Notes" had a wide circulation. As told by his son:

"Many people were given by Father a bearer Note for a certain amount to a certain date, and they raised loans against these Notes, which were trusted implicitly. If they could not pay the loan on time, they changed the Note for a new one, and so again, and again. Father did not make or lose money on these Notes, but he spent a lot of time on their issuance for charity's sake. There was a broker who specialized in buying these Notes, making his living thereby. I know a poor man who got these notes from Father and sold them for a premium, and from his profits bought himself an orchard in Petach-Tiqvah".

The other brother, Pinhas Hamburger, issued notes of a different character.

"In those days, there was a shortage in Jerusalem of small values of coins, one Grush, Half Grush and Two Grush, as all the coins shipped from Constantinople were silver and gold coins, the smallest being the silver quarter Medjidie. The shortage of small change hindered trade. Every customer asked merchants to give change from silver coins . . . The local merchants agreed to print small tokens for quarter, half, one, one and a half and two Grush, these tokens to be currency in the local market as was the legal tender. The tokens were issued by Pinhas Hamburger. He printed them on thick paper reading: 'I the undersigned agree to supply groceries for One Grush. Pinhas Hamburger'.

"Householders got these tokens from him against silver coins, merchants against gold Pound coins, and vice-versa, got silver and gold coins, merchants

against the tokens. He did not charge a commission. The tokens were widely circulated, accepted by all Jewish, Moslem and Christian shop-owners. The Government did not prohibit them, and he continued issuing them for several years. Then others started to issue such tokens, some of them untrustworthy persons who did not cover this tokens in coins. Jerusalem was flooded in tokens; the Government forbade their use and merchants refused to accept them. Thus the tokens created by Pinhas Hamburger disappeared".

The years 1895 to 1900 were years of prosperity in the country, and good years for the Hamburger Brothers' Bank. The check shown here, from the 15th of Kislev 5659 (1899) to the order of Reb Isaia Bardaki for the sum of 548 Grush and 10 paras on account of his personal "Halukkah" allocation, dates from this period. It is printed on ruled paper - apparently as a primitive security measure. The note at the bottom reads "Paid" followed by the initials "A.M.", probably those of one of the Bank's partners.

"It was a period of good trade and profits, credit expanded, the banks, factories and wholesalers all granting generous credit on current accounts. Many of the Jewish merchants, as well as some Christian and Arab ones, worked with Father's bank, who financed their imports from Europe".

Yet, late in 1899, the Bank went under. There was a man in Jerusalem, considered to be an established and solid merchant, who borrowed from all the banks in town. When business went bad, he borrowed from money-lenders at usurious interest, borrowing and paying and so on and on; nobody suspected anything. He died towards the end of 1899, owing Hamburger Brothers 1,000 Pounds - a huge amount those days in Jerusalem, yet only a tenth of his total debt. A "run" on the banks developed. Efforts to reach an agreement with its creditors failed. The Hamburgers' went under.

Continued on page 9



NEW 50-SHEQALIM COIN HONORS BEN-GURION

The Bank of Israel announced introduction on January 2, 1985, of a new and limited edition of the 50 Sheqalim coin.

This edition features the effigy of Mr. David Ben Gurion, First Prime Minister and Defense Minister of Israel.

This is a second coin to carry a portrait of a personality who appeared on a banknote of the same denomination that is being phased out.

In this coin, the value side remains

the same as appearing on the IS 50 coin currently in circulation. The portrait is designed in the same pattern as in the first coin in this series (the IS 10 Herzl coin) which was put in circulation beginning 1984.

The Ben Gurion coin is minted in one million pieces, as it is primarily destined for numismatists and young collectors.

Mr. Gabi Neuman designed the coin. The minting was carried out in the French State Mint.

BROTHERS HAMBURGER

Continued from page 8

Nathan-Zvi and Pinhas Hamburger paid their debts with all that they had, and lived afterwards as poor people. Pinhas was appointed to some minor religious post until his death in 1908. Nathan-Zvi was almost a recluse until his death in 1912.

After his death, the following obituary by Eliezer Ben-Yehuda appeared in "HaOr":

"During the money changing period, all financial Jerusalem passed through the Hamburger Brothers. They had a good name not only in Jerusalem, but in many large European cities as well . . . but the good times passed, the brothers lost their own and others' money and declined, in recent years living the life of the poor and destitute. Sometimes they could not even buy a loaf of bread, and (they) were dressed in tatters. Had Nathan-Zvi Hamburger died while still "in feathers", as they say, the would have given him a great funeral. But he died a poor man - and who cares for a poor man?"

JEWS & JEWISH SUBJECTS ON COINS AND CURRENCY

(Continued)

by David Paszamant



The Republic of San Marino is honoring a number of scientists on their regular issue coins for 1984. Two of these coins honor Jews. The 500 Lire coin depicts Albert Einstein. Einstein was covered in the first installment of this article, *The Shekel*. The 200 Lire coin honors Enrico Fermi.



Again, we come to Columbus on a number of notes and coins. El Salvador has released as cupro-nickel one *colon* coin dated 1984 that portrays Columbus.



In 1975, the Turks & Caicos Islands issued a 50 crown coin in gold that also depicted Columbus.



Christopher Columbus

A number of U.S. bank notes also have vignettes that depict Columbus. Among them Friedberg Nos. 18

through 39, Legal Tender Notes depicting Columbus in sight of land:



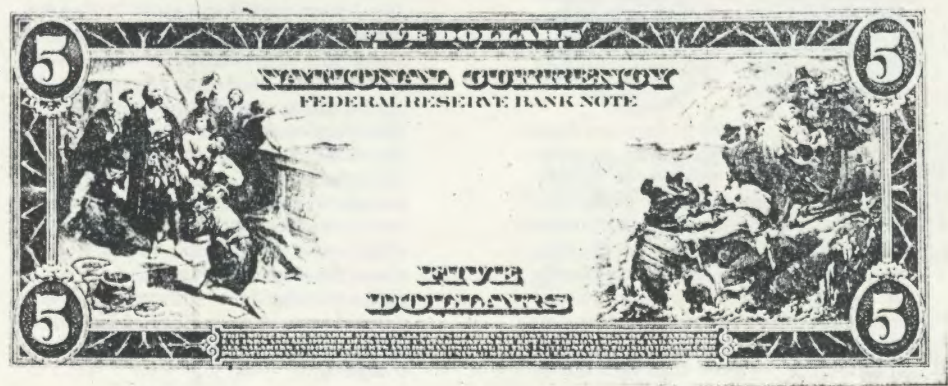
Friedberg Nos. 394 through 408, National Bank Notes of the 1st charter

period which depict the landing of Columbus:



Friedberg Nos. 781 through 809, Federal Reserve Bank Notes showing

Columbus in sight of land:



Friedberg Nos. 1136 through 1141,
National Gold Bank Notes of Califor-

nia, once again, showing Columbus
in sight of land.



Adding fuel to the “Columbus was Jewish” concept in the following excerpt from *The Jewish Connection*:

The Inquisition and its forced conversions have given rise to one of the most intriguing speculations about a Jewish Connection: that concerning Christopher Columbus. The debate about Columbus’s origins has raged for a number of years. Among those who have claimed that he was a Jew are at least half a dozen writers, most of them Spaniards trying to show Spanish blood in a man celebrated as Italian. They explain that he was really a Spanish Jew who had to keep his heritage secret because of the Spanish Inquisition. Talk about irony!

The most comprehensive work on Columbus’s Jewishness is by a former Spanish Ambassador to the United States and France, Salvadore de Madariaga. In a five-hundred-page book first published in 1940 and reprinted in 1967 (with replies to several critics of his theory, such as Professor Samuel Eliot Morison), de Madariaga presents the thesis that Columbus was a Marrano born of Spanish parents who had emigrated to Italy.

The official view of history has been that Columbus was born of an ordinary Catholic family of weavers in Genoa, Italy. But he himself never stated that he was a Genoan and -in 1497- even fought against Genoa at Cape St. Vincent. Also, he used Spanish in virtually all of the voluminous material he wrote, and there is no evidence he ever wrote in Italian. Indeed, Columbus’s origins are a mystery that he himself

seemed to have wanted to keep -a survival technique common among the Marrano Jews of the day. But consider some of the facts that we do know.

His real name was not Columbus -in fact, he was never called Columbus during his lifetime! His family name was Colon, which was common among Jews. The leading rabbi in Italy in the fifteenth century, for instance, was Joseph Colon (c. 1420-1480).

Columbus’s actions showed he had an affinity for Jews. In the opening of his journal on his expedition, he refers to the expulsion of Jews from Spain as though it were uppermost in his mind. He delayed the start of his voyage by one day until August 3, 1492, even though his ships were manned and ready to sail. The previous day was the ninth of Av, the fast day marking the destruction of the Temples and therefore, for Jews, an unpropitious day to launch an important undertaking.

His signature is a strange one and it has been given a Hebraic interpretation. Mysteriously, he charged his son always to use this type of signature. In his letters and documents, Columbus refers to Jewish concerns and makes numerous references to ancient Jewish history, even once reckoning chronology by using the Jewish and not the Christian approach.* He refers to the Second Temple by the Hebraic term, “Second House,” and in one of his letters declares, “I am not the first admiral of my family. I let them give me what name they please; for when all is done, David the most prudent king, is first a shepherd and afterwards chosen King of Jerusalem and I am a servant of that same Lord who raised him to such a dignity.”

Jews were so involved in the funding of Columbus's voyage that one historian, Professor Herbert B. Adams, has noted that "not jewels, but Jews, were the real financial basis of the first expedition." Columbus had to plead and bargain with the Spanish king and queen over a period of seven years before being allowed to conduct his voyage on his own terms. Instrumental in getting final agreement from the monarchs, who balked at spending the money, was Luis de Santangel, the chancellor of the royal household, a Marrano who said that he would lend the necessary funds for Columbus. At the fateful meeting at which Santangel convinced Ferdinand and Isabella to permit the voyage were two other Marranos, who also supported Columbus—Gabriel Sanchez, the chief treasurer of Aragon, and Juan Cabrero, the king's chamberlain. The only high official intimately concerned with Columbus's expedition who wasn't Jewish was the royal secretary—and his wife was Jewish.

Santangel, according to account books preserved in the Spanish archives, advanced 1,400,000 maravedis to the Bishop of Avila for the voyage. Santangel at the time was treasurer of a secret fraternity called the Holy Brotherhood, and it was from this group that he was able to secure the money. On May 5, 1492, Santangel was reimbursed with 1,140,000 maravedis for the money "which he advanced to equip the caravels ordered by their majesties for the expedition" and to pay Christopher Columbus, "the Admiral of the fleet." A year later, May 20, 1493, the treasurer, Gabriel Sanchez, paid 30,000 gold florins to Santangel on the money still owed for his loan.

For this reason, Columbus's first letters after his discovery were addressed not to the king and queen but to the two Jews, Santangel and Sanchez.

Speculation about the number of Jews sailing with Columbus has ranged from one to "a large number." But since Jews were being expelled from Spain at the time Columbus was enlisting a crew, it is possible that Marranos considered the voyage less hazardous than staying home. Of the 120 men on Columbus's three ships on the first voyage, 5 crew members are generally identified as Jews: Rodrigo Sanchez of Sevogia, a relative of Gabriel Sanchez who was probably sent along to oversee the investment; Alonzo or Alfonze de la Calle, whose last name was derived

from the "Jews' lane," the name given to the Jewish quarter of Spanish cities; Maestro Bernal, ship's surgeon; Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor; Marco, a cook; and Luis de Torres, an expert in numerous languages, especially Hebrew and Arabic, who was a Marrano baptized shortly before the voyage.

Of course, the involvement of Jews in Columbus's voyage does not mean that Columbus himself was a Jew. But it does underscore that tendency of Jews somehow to be present even if only behind the scenes in history's most important events.

Still the debate rages: was Columbus a Jew? His son, Ferdinand, once said cryptically that Columbus's "progenitors were of the blood royal of Jerusalem, and it pleased him that his parents shall not be much known." When Columbus died, a strange bequest was found in his will: "half a silver mark to a Jew who usually stands at the entrance to the Ghetto of Lisbon, or to another who may be named by a priest."

The executive editor of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Dr. Frederick Lachman, wrote in 1975 that a recently discovered document "makes it almost certain that Columbus belonged to a Marrano family of Majorcan origin." He notes, however, that the "authenticity of this document has still to be proved." Dr. Lachman feels that, in light of this, the debate over Columbus's origins is still to be resolved, but the issue is very much alive: "The hypothesis that he was descended from a Jewish or formerly Jewish family cannot be confirmed, but neither can it be denied."¹



Another group of Columbus coins come from Costa Rica. All four of these coins are gold and are in denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 colones.

¹When the Jewish historian Cecil Roth met de Madariaga in a library one day and pointed out this fact to him, de Madariaga said, "That clinches it."

I have received the following note from Alxande Kalish of Singapore and I pass it along to readers:

"I'm afraid you have misidentified the note in the upper right and corner of The Shekel page 9, Nov.-Dec. 1983. The script is sanskrit and the Mogen David, depicted on this note, is very common on notes and designs from Nepal and the other minor kingdoms of the Himalayas. Sorry I cannot place it further but it's most certainly from Nepal or Bhutan."

"As a long time resident of southeast Asia (five years), I am often amazed at the amount of both authentic Jewish articles that can be found in antique shops and spurious items such as this note which are common to specific areas."

In addition to the above letter, the following excerpt from a letter appeared in the March-April 1984 issue of The Shekel:

"Author David Paszamant has provided readers of The Shekel with a fascinating array of coins and currency related to the history of the Jewish people in his recent articles. He cites a coin honoring Graf Zeppelin as one with Jewish antecedents, suggesting that the famed airship should have been called Graf Schwarz."

"The word Graf means "Count"; David Schwarz was neither a Count nor an obscure inventor. In a well-known book, *Jews as Inventors and Discoverers* (Juden als Erfinder und Entdecker, E. Heppner, 1913) one learns that Schwarz was a wealthy merchant from Yugoslavia who built an airship, flew in it to Russia where he sought to sell it to the Czar's Imperial Army. Eventually the German General Staff accepted the design; Schwarz died of a heart attack when he received the telegram confirming his invention's acceptance."

"For the reasons that Paszamant cites, however, I too have a Zeppelin coin and a medal in my collection."-Manfred Anson, New Jersey.

My thanks to Manfred Anson for his kind words and criticism. Since English is the only language in which I am somewhat conversant, I had no idea what the word Graf meant; for all I know the word might have meant big. But, aside from my misuse of foreign languages, my source material is obviously much shallower than Manfred's so I will certainly defer to his more detailed reference.



Here's an area of interest with a past a Jewish connection.

In 1976 Canada issued a series of coins commemorating the Olympics which depicted various Olympic

sports: Canoeing, sailing, football, etc. Several Jews were medal winners in a number of these sports. The accompanying list shows the connection. All coins are of Canadian issue:

Y#	YEAR	SPORT	DENOM.	WINNER	MEDAL WON	COUNTRY
Y81	1974	CANOEING	\$5	ALEKSANDR VINOGRADOV	GOLD	U.S.S.R.
Y88	1975	SWIMMING	\$5	WENDY WEINBERG	BRONZE	U.S.A.
Y90	1975	SAILING	\$10	VALENTIN MANKIN	SILVER	U.S.S.R.
Y91	1975	KAYAK	\$10	ANNA PFEFFER	SILVER	HUNGARY
Y92	1976	FENCING	\$5	ILDIKO SAGINE-REJTO	BRONZE	HUNGARY
				EDUARD VINOKUROV	GOLD	U.S.S.R.
Y93	1976	BOXING	\$5	VICTOR ZIBERMANN	BRONZE	RUMANIA

While none of these people are household names, nor were the coins struck specifically to honor them as individuals, there is still a Jewish connection between the coin and the medal winner.

In 1981, Cuba issued three coins each with a five peso denomination that depicts Columbus' fleet. Y46 depicts the Nina; Y47 shows the Pinta and Y48 has the Santa Maria.

Columbus is again depicted on two coins of Haiti dated 1973. KM16 is a 25 Gourde silver coin and KM46 is a 100 Gourde gold coin.

In 1978, Dominica issued a \$20 coin (Y6) commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Graf Zeppelin (Schwarz).

Pedro Nunes (1492-1577), a Jew who alleged to have converted to Christianity, is depicted on two very similar 100 Escudo notes of Portugal, P86 and P87. The mathematician and cosmographer Nunes was a Jew who, forced by the Inquisition to live as a Christian, was a Marrano, one who remained secretly attached to Judaism. Nunes was the most distinguished of Portugal's nautical astronomers; his *Treatise on the Sphere*, written in 1537, is considered by historians to have opened the way for Gerhardus Mercantor (1512-1594), whose work launched modern cartography.

According to an article in a recent issue of *World Coin News*, Egypt released a one-pound silver coin in August of 1983 commemorating the return of the Sinai to Egypt by Israel on April 25, 1982.

Roy L. Robieson, author, noted as part of a review of the '67 war:

"It has been written, 'Sinai has long been attractive to rulers of neighboring regions as a buffer against invaders.' The 185,000 Bedouin residents of Sinai, many of them desert nomads, think otherwise; to them, the Sinai is home."



"The obverse inscription of the new commemorative read: LIBERATION OF SINAI-PEACE-25TH APRIL 1982. The design shows olive leaves arranged in a V-sign and a flying dove of peace is located above an outline map of the Sinai. Behind it is what looks like a flock of doves in flight. A very small Egyptian eagle is located at the very top of the design."

"On the reverse is the date 1982 and the Islamic date of 1402. The Arabic inscriptions are THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT and ONE POUND."

"The commemorative is composed of .720 fine silver, as are past issues, and weighs 15 grams. It measures 35 millimeters in diameter."

While reading the article, my memory was jarred. I went back to look at previously issued Egyptian commemoratives and sure enough, there are three more coins that have



"Suez Canal Reopening" coins have been issued in 1976 and 1981.

a definite Jewish connection and all are related to the Suez Canal.

In 1976, the "Suez Canal Reopening" coin was struck in a quantity of 250,000; catalog number is Y164. Bear in mind that the canal had been closed since 1967 because Israel was sitting on the eastern shore of the canal. Then, in 1981, Egypt struck two coins commemorating the third anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal. A silver one-pound (catalog #233) in a quantity of 50,000 and a gold coin (catalog #246) in a quantity of 5,000.

While doing research for this article, I came across an article that appeared in a past issue of the *Judaica Post* by John Henry Richter of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The article read in part:

"Through the years I have had the pleasure of serving on a number of information panels, and answering numerous requests for information pertaining to the supposedly Jewish origin of various individuals honored on postage stamps. Requests for information are at times based on the mention of names in Jewish encyclopedias and reference sets; at

times they are based on names that sound Jewish or on simple hunches."

"In reviewing the records of considerable research I conducted, I note that a number of names appear repeatedly and frequently in letters of inquiry. In the interest of time, I shall list the names I have carefully investigated so that they may be eliminated from future consideration."

Two names mentioned by Mr. Richter as not being Jewish are Viktor Kaplan and Otto Lilienthal. Kaplan has been an enigma ever since I first came across his name. My association of Kaplan with Judaism was based strictly on the name. In the case of Lilienthal, however, *The Jewish Connection* describes Otto Lilienthal as: "a German Jewish pioneer inventor of the flying machine."

Can anyone shed any further light on either of these men?

I still invite comments for additions or deletions. You may communicate directly with the author at: P.O. BOX 215, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

The charts are all-inclusive.

COINS

COUNTRY	CAT. #	YEAR	SUBJECT	DENOMINATION
AUSTRIA	Y131	1973	MAX REINHARDT	25 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y168	1981	OTTO BAUER	500 SCHILLING
CANADA	Y81	1974	OLYMPIC CANOEING	\$5
CANADA	Y88	1975	OLYMPIC SWIMMING	\$5
CANADA	Y90	1975	OLYMPIC SAILING	\$10
CANADA	Y91	1975	OLYMPIC KAYAK	\$10
CANADA	Y92	1976	OLYMPIC FENCING	\$5
CANADA	Y93	1976	OLYMPIC BOXING	\$5
CUBA	Y46	1981	NINA	5 PESO
CUBA	Y47	1981	PINTA	5 PESO
CUBA	Y48	1981	SANTA MARIA	5 PESO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y102	1976	VIKTOR KAPLAN	100 KORONA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y123	1983	KARL MARX	100 KORONA
DOMINICA	Y6	1978	GRAF ZEPPELIN	\$20
DOMINICA	Y10	1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$20
DOMINICA	Y11	1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$150 (GOLD)
DOMINICA		1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$300 (GOLD)
EAST GERMANY	Y20	1968	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y22	1961	HEINRICH HERTZ	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y30	1971	ROSA LUXEMBURG	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y35	1972	BUCHENWALD MEMORIAL	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y36	1972	HEINRICH HEINE	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y40	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y71	1979	NATHAN THE WEISSE	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY		1983	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
WEST GERMANY		1983	KARL MARX	5 MARKS
EGYPT	Y150	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y151	1974	OCTOBER WAR	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	1 POUND
EGYPT	YA152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 POUNDS (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y164	1976	REOPENING OF SUEZ	1 POUND
EGYPT	Y217	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y218	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND
EGYPT	Y219	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y220	1980	PEACE TREATY	5 POUNDS (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y221	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 POUNDS (GOLD)
EGYPT			3RD ANNIVERSARY	
EGYPT	Y233	1981	REOPENING OF SUEZ	1 POUND
EGYPT			3RD ANNIVERSARY	
EGYPT	Y246	1981	REOPENING OF SUEZ	1 POUND (GOLD)
EGYPT		1982	RETURN OF THE SINAI	1 POUND
EL SALVADOR	Y7	1906	COLUMBUS	1 PESO
HAITI	KM16	1973	COLUMBUS	25 GOURDE
HAITI	KM46	1973	COLUMBUS	100 GOURDE (GOLD)
HAITI	Y47	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	100 GOURDE
HAITI	Y58	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	200 GOURDE (GOLD)
IRAN	Y171	1980	JERUSALEM	1 RIYAL
JAMAICA	Y40	1975	COLUMBUS	\$10
JORDAN	KM5	1969	BETHLEHEM	¼ DINAR
JORDAN	KM6	1969	JERUSALEM	1 DINAR
JORDAN	Y32	1980	JERUSALEM	½ DINAR
			SYNAGOGUE MIKVE	
NETHERLAND ANTILLES	Y29	1982	ISRAEL EMANUEL	50 GUILDER
PARAGUAY	KM80	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	150
GUARANIES (GOLD)				
PARAGUAY	KM93	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	1500 GUARANIES (GOLD)
PARAGUAY	KM105	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	3000 GUARANIES (GOLD)
PARAGUAY	KM115	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	4500 GUARANIES (GOLD)
POLAND	Y94	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR. 254	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 ZLOTYCH PATTERN
POLAND	PR. 98	1979	HENRYK WIENIAWSKI	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR. 258	1979	HENRYK WIENIAWSKI	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	Y103	1979	LUDWICK ZAMENHOF	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND		1979	LUDWICK ZAMENHOF	100 ZLOTYCH PATTERN
POLAND	PR. 263	1980	LODZ	20 ZLOTYCH
RUSSIA		1983	KARL MARX	1 RUBLE

SWITZERLAND	Y62	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 FRANCS
SWITZERLAND	Y63	1979	EINSTEIN FORMULAE	5 FRANCS
U.S.A.		1892	COLUMBUS	50 CENTS
U.S.A.		1893	COLUMBUS	50 CENTS
YEMEN	KM17	1975	JERUSALEM	15 RIYALS
YEMEN	KM22	1975	JERUSALEM	100 RIYALS

CURRENCY

COUNTRY	CAT. #	SUBJECT	DENOMINATION
AUSTRIA	P138	VIKTOR KAPLAN	1,000 SCHILLING
CANADA	VARIOUS	SIGNATURE OF LOUIS RESMINSKY	VARIOUS
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	VARIOUS	JUDAH P. BENJAMIN	VARIOUS
COSTA RICA	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
EAST GERMANY	P26	KARL MARX	100 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	P31	KARL MARX	100 MARKS
EL SALVADOR	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
INDIA	VARIOUS	SIGNATURE OF GUBBAY	VARIOUS
ITALY	P76	COLUMBUS	5,000 LIRE
JORDAN	P10	DOME OF THE ROCK	1 DINAR
JORDAN	P12	BANIAS	10 DINAR
JORDAN	P15	DOME OF THE ROCK	1 DINAR
NETHERLANDS	P84	KING SOLOMON	25 GUILDER
NETHERLANDS	P94	BARUCH DE ESPINOZA	1,000 GUILDER
NICARAGUA	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
PORTUGAL	P70A	CARCIA DE ORTA	20 ESCUDOS
PORTUGAL	P86	PEDRO NUNES	100 ESCUDOS
PORTUGAL	P87	PEDRO NUNES	100 ESCUDOS
PUERTO RICO	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	5 PESOS
UNITED STATES	VARIOUS	SIGNATURE OF HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.	VARIOUS
UNITED STATES	VARIOUS	SIGNATURE OF W. M. BLUMENTHAL	VARIOUS

FIRST IS 10,000 BANKNOTE TO GOLDA MEIR'S DAUGHTER



In connection with the introduction on November 27th, 1984 of a new IS 10,000 banknote bearing the effigy of the late Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, offered to Mrs. Sarah Rahavi, daughter of Golda Meir, a presentation including the original portrait of Mrs. Golda Meir; the original first photographic renditions of the banknote submitted by the designer; one of the very first banknotes, autographed by the Governor; and a letter of presentation from the Governor and the official bulletin describing the new banknote.

Mrs. Rahavi recounted that she and her husband were among the crowd-gathering in front of the Great Synagogue in Moscow when Mrs. Meir visited there in her first days as Israel Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1948-1949. This picture, which was taken by a Russian citizen, is depicted on the back side of the IS 10,000 banknote.



THREE LIMITED EDITION ISRAEL COINS CELEBRATE 37TH ANNIVERSARY

To commemorate the 37th anniversary of the State of Israel, the IGCNC has issued three limited coins of different value.

A special "scientific" theme is the focus of the coins to dramatize the special status of Israel in the international arena. Despite its size, Israel has achieved its outstanding position by virtue of scientific and research development and achievement in many different fields of vital and practical technological development.

1985 commemorates events in the development of Israel's scientific enterprise prior to the creation of the State of Israel. This year will be the 60th Anniversary of the official opening of the *Hebrew University* on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem; the 60th Anniversary of the *Hebrew Technion* on Mount Carmel in Haifa; and the 60th Anniversary of the Jewish Agency's *Experimental Agricultural Station* in Beit Dagon.

This also marks the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the *Daniel Sieff Research Institute*, which later became the famed *Weizmann Institute of Science* in Rehovot.

This is also the 25th year since the foundation of the *Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities* in Jerusalem, which was established by the late David Ben Gurion, first Prime Minister of the State of Israel.

The ten (10) sheqalim Gold/900 Proof coin is 30 millimeters, weighs 17.28 grams, and 5,000 coins have been issued. The Silver/850 Proof two (2) sheqalim coin is 37 millimeters, weighs 28.8 grams, and 11,000 coins have been issued. The one sheqel, Silver/850 B.U. coin is 30 millimeters, weighs 14.4 grams, and 12,000 coins have been issued.

The obverse of the coins is a stylized tree with branches creating a kind of molecularly structured Star of David, with the words "Scientific Achievements in Israel" both in Hebrew and English, which is the symbol of the *Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities*.

The reverse has intersecting circles, the symbol of the State of Israel, and the word "Israel" printed in Hebrew, English and Arabic.

The gold coin is milled on the edge; the Silver proof and B.U. coins have the 37th anniversary of the State of Israel in ancient Hebrew lettering.

MEET THE AINA STAFF

Barbara G. Kresh, Administrative Asst. to the President

Barbara Kresh met AINA when she moved with husband Jay and her family to Florida. She loves AINA; AINA has learned to love this energetic, experienced aide to Morris and



Lena.

Barbara hails from a small town in Rockland County, a suburb to the north of New York City.

There she had worked as a secretary to the Associate Director of the *Rockland Psychiatric Hospital*. It was hard for Barbara to leave this fascinating post and even more difficult to leave family and friends for

the promise of the "good life" in Florida. But their dreams came true.

Now it is over two years since AINA and Barbara discovered they needed each other. She has found "family" with AINA folks who visit the national office. Her various tasks run the gamut—everything from correspondence for the Boss to assisting in the running of conventions, organizing mailings, writing public relations and learning the ins-and-outs of numismatics.

With one married son in Tampa, and a daughter matriculating in a nearby college, there's a full family life plus music, books, shopping, restaurant visits and her social life with the many new friends who welcomed them to Fort Lauderdale.

ISRAEL DROPS SMALL COINS

Samuel Lachman, Haifa

The 10 new agorot and the ½-she-gel ceased to be legal tender coins in Israel on February 28, 1985.

The coins may be exchanged at banks of the Bank of Israel over a period of five years.

BOUND VOLUME

"NUMISMATICS OF HISTORIC ANTI-SEMITISM"

\$12.50 postpaid

The most complete numismatic history from the 12th to the 20th century of anti-Semitism—official and unofficial—on money.

Send check or money order to: AINA, P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, FL 33320

A German Holocaust Medal

by Peter S. Horvitz



The 1982 Giessen medallion.

During the summer of 1983 a rectangular medallion commemorating the Jewish citizens of the West German city of Giessen who died in the Holocaust was made available to me.

Seeking further information on the

medallion, I wrote to the University of Giessen. My letter was forwarded to Herr Görnert, the Chief-Mayor of the city. His reply was most enlightening. An English translation was supplied by the courtesy of Dr. Henry Kahn.

FROM THE CHIEF-MAYOR OF GIESSEN

The university-town of Giessen created, on August 29, 1982, a monument in the Jewish section of the New Cemetery. The impetus was that forty years ago, in September, 1942, the last Jews still living in Giessen and the surrounding area were deported, most were murdered. The monument serves as a remembrance of the former Jewish fellow citizens.

The suggestion by former Jewish fellow citizens was motivation for erection of such a monument. The suggestion was thankfully received and made into a reality by the Magistrate. Through the device of an advertised contest for artistic design, the design-motif of Prof. Spies of Marburg was accepted. This is what inspired Prof. Spies, as stated at the dedication of the monument:

"The proposal sought to bring together four symbols in a unified picture: The trunk consumed by fire, and at the same time blossoming forth and bringing forth the Star of David. The trunk, or the staff, is a concept of special significance in Jewish tradition as a sign of Divine power. Aaron's staff was

filled with Divine power so that it blossomed again. The ruling staff of David that serves as a sceptre of Justice and as the shepherd's crook. Trunk, staff, and tree are living symbols, all allegories of humanity, symbols of a past and a final fate.

"The Lord has chosen the fire as a communicating symbol—the burning bush, the fiery cloud which accompanied the laws at Mt. Sinai, and the continuation of the perpetual light on the altar. Fire as the symbol of love and zeal turns into their opposites if it accompanies hate and vile passions.

"The Star of David, according to tradition, stands over the highest portals of the Temple in Jerusalem and reaches back, according to legend, as the 'Shield of David' or the 'Seal of Solomon.'

"The revival and greening of the staff, destroyed through vile traits of terrible fire, through the good traits of love, revive to the crowning of the Star of David—that should act as a symbol for the Jewish community and should act as a focal point for the competition."

The Magistrate of the University-town of Giessen invited former Jewish citizens to observe a week of remembrance from August 26th to the 31st, 1982. A commemorative medallion was designed by the Giessen engraver Helmut Fremuth, which used Prof. Spies's monument as the background and text. One hundred copies of this commemorative medallion were produced; every former citizen of Giessen who took part in this Remembrance Week received a copy. This medallion will also be given in the future to former Jewish citizens who will visit Giessen.

The medallion measures 96 millimeters by 121 millimeters. The obverse and reverse were produced separately and the two halves attached. The core was filled with a heavy lead-like substance, for the piece weighs one pound (avoirdupois). The medallion has an an-

tiqued silver finish, but the under-metal is brass, visible at a small scratch on the edge of my example.

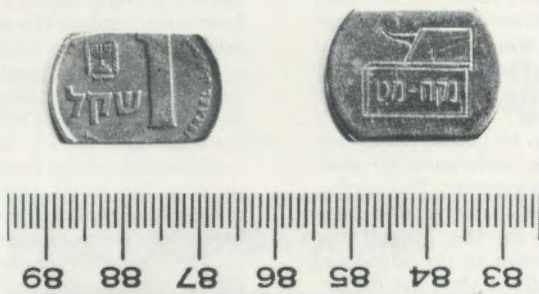
The obverse bears the design described above by Prof. Spies. It also bears the inscription (in English,) *"In Memory of the Dead / For Admonition to the Living."* The reverse bears the inscription (in English,) *"1942 1982 To Commemorate the Jewish Fellow Citizens, who During the Nazi Tyranny were Deported and Murdered. University Town of Giessen."*

This medal is the first governmental medal that I know to be sponsored and produced in Germany to commemorate the Holocaust.

Similar medals may be extant from other German municipalities. If so, I'm sure that the readers of *The Shekel* would be interested in hearing about them.

INCREASING THE VALUE OF THE SHEKEL (ILLEGALLY)

by Dr. Jay Levinson, Israel National Police



Could you increase the value of an ordinary shekel more than 750 times? One Israeli could!

Several months ago a serviceman working for a coin-op laundry company found this surprise as he emptied the coin box of a washing machine. On the right is a token sold by the company for 750 shekels, valid

for One Wash. Some enterprising counterfeiter found that by cutting an ordinary shekel, he could arrive at a size and weight which the machine would accept.

But, don't run out and shave down all of your shekels, the company has re-adjusted the sensitivity of the machines.

RUBINSTEIN PIANO COMPETITION, 1973

by Sylvia Haffner Magnus



This medal was to be issued in 1973 to commemorate the Arthur Rubinstein International Piano Competition in Jerusalem. The Competition was cancelled because of the "Yom Kippur" war. The competition was later held in 1974.

The medal shown here, (along with the State Medal #48) has been found in 59 mm. tombac (6 pieces are known). It is presumed that this is the medal prepared for the competition to be held in 1973.

The Obverse has an incuse profile of Rubinstein with Picasso's signature to the right of the neck. The obverse of the 1974 medal has a raised profile and the signature is on the upper left rim. The reverse is identical to the SM-48 except for the date in English: "1973/5734" and "1974/5734."

The renderings of the profile are almost identical. The "1973" medal could possibly be a test striking. Or, is it possible that this medal would have been struck and released in 1973 but for the war.

The "incuse profile" on the 1973 strike, (which is more in the center of the medal), is a more interesting rendition of Rubinstein than the one on the 1974 strike. It has more depth and character.

Also note, that on both medals, the Hebrew date is "5734." Which indicates that the 1973 strike was to be issued after the New Year. The 1974 strike was issued during the year 1974.

The question remains: is it a test strike? Or a rejected design?

GREATER FLORIDA INTL. COIN CONVENTION ATTRACTS DISTANT NUMISMATISTS

With the promise of bright sunlight and clear skies, the Greater Florida International Coin Convention in Hollywood, Florida attracted numismatists and dealers from across America, and from South America during the second week in January, announced Jack Garfield, General Chairman.

While most Americans shivered in a bitter cold winter, there were warm days and pleasant evenings at the Hotel Diplomat where a bourse made it possible to find everything from ancient coins, coins and paper money of America and the numismatics of Israel. Among the newest items offered by AINA to collectors was the first printed souvenir card from Israel for only \$6.00.

Attendees from as far off as California included Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Drapkin; from New York such Board members as Moe Weinschel, Sylvia Haffner Magnus, J.J. Van Grover, Mort Zerder and Nat Sobel; and distant dealers included even representatives of Casa Numismatica from Lima, Peru.

The educational forum was chaired by Mort Zerder who presented Sidney L. Olson and Alan Hager.

More than 30 exhibits were presented by Exhibits Chairpersons Milton and Connie Beresh who announced the following winners at the banquet on the Saturday evening which closed the event:

UNITED STATES CATEGORY

First Place — Jack Burman, Hollywood, Fl.: "U.S. Silver Commemorative Coins".

Second Place — Dr. Maxwell Greenhouse, Miami, Fl.: "U.S. Lare Copper Cents".

STATE OF ISRAEL CATEGORY

First Place — Morton Zerder, Syosset, NY: "Israel's Provisional Coinage".

Second Place — Jack Garfield, Miami, Fl.: "Nine City Medals of Israel".

NUMISMATICA JUDAICA HISTORY

First Place — George Gilbert, Riverdale, NY — "Ptolemy II — A Notable Greek-Egyptian Holy Land Ruler".

MISCELLANEOUS

First Place — Emil Voight, Nassau Point, NY: "First English Crowns of St. George Tradition".

Second Place — Roger Lane, Hollywood, Fl.: "Junk to Numismatics".

BEST OF SHOW

Gene Hynds, Hollywood, Fl.: "Tiffany Commission Scrip".

SPECIAL AWARD

Florida Token Society (accepted by Gene Hynds).

Other exhibitors included Shirley Garfield, Roy Miller, Arthur Reich, Nat Sobel, Lena Bram, Connie Beresh, Bill Skor, Amadee Renuart, Val Matelis and Irma Voigt.

A volunteer staff brought together from Florida and New York Israel Numismatic Societies and their wives contributed the numerous hours necessary to assure smooth operations of the convention. In addition to Jack Garfield, General Chairman, the following were active participants in management of the Convention:

At the registration desk: Shirley Kaplan, Florence Turoff, Ada Weinschel, Dorothy Kociaba, Barbara Kresh, Evelyn Garfield and Shirley Garfield.

Organizing the Exhibits, co-chairpersons, Milton and Connie Beresh. At the Message Centre: Dr. Maxwell Greenhouse and Betsy Greenhouse. For the Awards Committee: Nat Sobel, Julius Turoff and Steven Weiner.

Organizing the Banquet: Dorothy Kociaba. Management of the AINA desk: Lena Bram, Rose and Julius Kantor.

Property Desk: Alan Kaplan and Gene Hynds. Bourse control: Neil Garfield and Moe Weinschel. Cases and keys: Julius Garfield.

Julius Turoff was Master of Ceremonies at the Banquet.

THE 100-POUND NOTES OF THE PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD: A FAMILY PORTRAIT

By Howard M. Berlin, NLG
(All rights reserved)

Of the 22 banknotes of the *Palestine Currency Board*, the rarest of all are the 100-pound notes, dubbed the "Note of Gold" by H. Bar-Hai in a 1978 *Shekel* article. Considering that the Palestine pound was equivalent to the British pound sterling (about \$4.81 in 1927), 100 pounds was "a lot of money," more than equal to a year's wages for the average Palestinian. Consequently, very few individuals could afford to possess such a note as legal tender.

Jack Fisher, in numerous articles on the *Palestine Currency Board*, documented that, even as the Mandate was nearing its end in 1948, there were still in circulation 1,587 100-pound notes having mixed dates. From the records of the Currency Board, all but seven of the notes that were printed were redeemed. Of these seven, four "notes of gold" are known to exist; it is anyone's guess whether or not the remaining three notes still exist somewhere, or have either been lost or destroyed by fire, war, etc.

Rumors of a fifth 100-pound note periodically abound but nothing ever comes of them. On the order of rarity, these 100-pound notes might be comparable to the five known examples of the 1913 Liberty nickel. However, because of the smaller number of collectors interested in Palestine notes, the price of such a note is not on the same level as the 1913 nickel. The last known public sale of a 100 pound note (1978) went for \$17,340, including the buyer's fee. One of the four 100-pound notes

was sold in the Fall of 1984 at an undisclosed price.

The four known 100 pound notes are in four private collections and are recognized by the following serial numbers and dates:

A000719 - September 1, 1927
A000935 - September 1, 1927
A001020 - September 30, 1929
A001088 - September 30, 1929

Besides the 1927 and 1929 dates, the records of the *Palestine Currency Board* show that although 100 pound notes were issued with a September 10, 1942 date, none are known to exist, except one. It is a specimen note which has been pictured in various monographs by Haffner, Trowbridge, Bertram, and in particular, by Leo Kadman, who in his book, *Israel's Money*, acknowledged the source of his photograph as the Superintendent, Stamp and Note Control Branch, Crown Agents, London. Like the five 1927 Couper notes, it has the serial number A000000 and is perforated with the word "CANCELLED" in the signature block.

As an avid collector and researcher of Palestine Mandate coins, tokens and banknotes for the past seven years, I have had the good fortune to have been in contact with the owners of the four known 100-pound notes. This is the first time that illustrations of these notes are presented together here for those who have never had the opportunity to see them. Collectors may reach the author at P.O. Box 9431, Wilmington, DE 19809.



100 pounds, Sept. 1, 1927, #A000719



100 pounds, Sept. 1, 1927, #A000935



100 pounds, Sept. 30, 1929, #A001020



100 pounds, Sept. 30, 1929, #A001088



100 pounds, Sept. 10, 1942, #A000000



Reverse of 100-pound note.



“REMEMBER THE ELEVEN” MEDALS HONOR ISRAELIS MURDERED AT 1972 MUNICH GAMES

A young Jewish emigrant from Russia has created a strikingly beautiful medal to “Remember the Eleven” Israeli Olympian athletes ruthlessly murdered by terrorists during the 1972 Munich Games.

Alex Shagin, as chief artist at Russia’s Leningrad Mint, designed many of the official 1980 Moscow Olympics commemorative coins. But he gave up his prestigious position to seek personal, religious and artistic freedom in the United States ... with the hope of designing numismatic commemoratives in honor of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. One of Alex’s Olympic-inspired designs won the 1983 Exhibition Award of the American Medallist Sculpture Association. Another was chosen by the United States Track and Field Team for the official fundraising campaign. Shagin’s “Remember the Eleven” tributes in bronze, pure silver and gold have benefited the Israel and United States Olympic Teams, the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, and other causes in Israel.

The Design

Each star portrayed on the medal represents one of the murdered Israeli sports stars who were “the elite of our sportsmen,” as eulogized by Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon. While they were members of the Israeli Olympic Team, they came from all parts of the world ... from the United States to Libya. David Berger, 28, a weightlifter from Ohio, settled in Israel in 1971 after receiving a law degree from Columbia U. Ze’ev Friedman, 28, bantam weightlifter, came from Poland in 1960; he was considered Israel’s best hope for a medal. Yosef Gottfreund, 40, a wrestling referee, heroically helped others to escape. Eliezer Halfin, 24, was a wrestler who had emigrated from Russia in 1968. Joseph Romano, 32, born in Libya, was Israel’s weightlifting champion. Amitzur Shapira, 40, Israel’s premier track and field coach, left a wife and four children. Kehat Shorr, 53, shooting team coach, had emigrated from the Sovi-

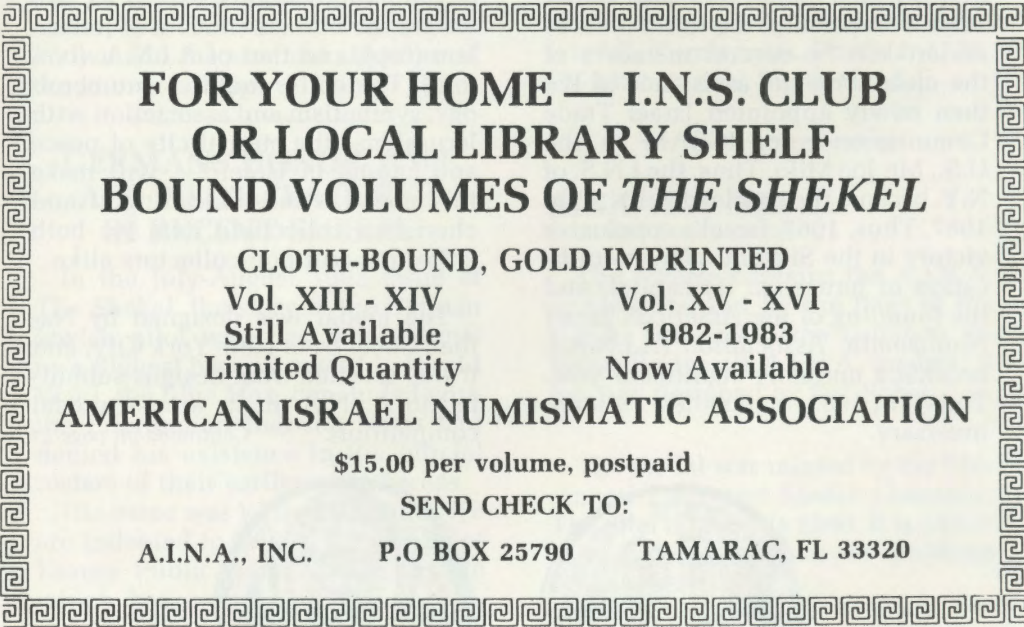
et Union. Mark Slavin, 18, was a wrestler who had come from Russia only a year earlier. Andre Spitzer, 27, Israel's Top fencing coach, had emigrated from Rumania in 1964. Ya'acov Springer, 52, weightlifting referee was born in Poland. And Moshe Weinberg, 32, coach of the wrestling team, was a native Israeli.

The design combines ageless Olympian and Jewish symbols to indicate the participation of Israeli and other Jewish athletes in the modern Olympic Games. The traditional seven-branched menorah (candelabrum) has an Olympic torch in its center, and forms a design unit with four broken rings, alluding to the tragic end of the dreams of eleven Israeli Olympic hopefuls. Appropriately, the eleven stars depicted refer

to Joseph's dream: "Behold, I have dreamed a dream more; and behold, the sun and the moon and eleven stars made obeisance to me" (Genesis 37:9).

Each silver-dollar size "Remember the Eleven" medal features the hallmark of the Johnson Matthey Refinery (established 1817), guaranteeing the weight (one troy ounce) and purity of the precious metal (.999 Silver or 14 Karat Gold), as well as the proof minting quality of each piece.

The bronze edition is limited to 25,000 pieces. Only 11,000 pure silver medals were minted and a minuscule 110 14 karat gold pieces were produced. Each medal is encapsulated in clear plastic (removable) protected in a leatherette case.



FOR YOUR HOME — I.N.S. CLUB OR LOCAL LIBRARY SHELF BOUND VOLUMES OF *THE SHEKEL*

CLOTH-BOUND, GOLD IMPRINTED

Vol. XIII - XIV

Vol. XV - XVI

Still Available

1982-1983

Limited Quantity

Now Available

AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

\$15.00 per volume, postpaid

SEND CHECK TO:

A.I.N.A., INC.

P.O BOX 25790

TAMARAC, FL 33320

AINA—1985 MEDAL DESCRIPTION

by Nathan Sobel, N.L.G.

In early 1966, the Israel Numismatic Society of New York (I.N.S. of N.Y.) was founded at meeting of coin collectors in the McAlpin Hotel. It was the first I.N.S. Club in New York founded under the leadership of Morris Bram. Shortly thereafter, the 6-Day War against Israel broke out in the Middle-East. Israel's conclusive victory over the Arabs, and the subsequent re-unification of Jerusalem generated a boisterous enthusiasm of support for Israel all over the world. The newly created I.N.S. of N.Y. flourished with this enthusiasm and unexpected vigor; the club swelled with new members.

It soon became apparent that a larger, more comprehensive umbrella association was desperately needed to support similar clubs and those to be created across the land. Under Bram's leadership, the initiative was undertaken by several members of the club, with the assistance of the then newly appointed Israel Trade Commissioner for IGCAM in the U.S., Mr. Joe Milo. Thus, the I.N.S. of N.Y. became the cradle of A.I.N.A. in 1967. Thus, 1967, Israel's conclusive victory in the Six-Day War, re-unification of Jerusalem its capital, and the founding of the *American Israel Numismatic Association* (A.I.N.A.), became a mutually significant year. Today, in 1985, marks their 18th anniversary.

The motif for the 1985 A.I.N.A. membership medal, portrays just that important milestone of our organization. It embodies two victories: The event of Jerusalem's re-unification, and A.I.N.A.'s foundation. The design is replete with symbolism and meaningful numerology in English and Hebrew. Around the upper rim: "*Jerusalem Reunited*," and around the lower half rim: "*A.I.N.A. Founded*." In the center: a large number "18" which also means "Life" in Hebrew; flanked on both sides with the dates "1967-1985."

The "1" of the 18 vertically contains the Hebrew word "*Chai*" meaning both "18" and "*Life*." The base of the "1" contains the words "Good Company." The number "8" of the "18" contains within its two circles the official emblem of Jerusalem (top), and that of A.I.N.A. (bottom). The entire motif . . . numerology, symbolism and association with Jerusalem—the eternal city of peace and capital of Israel . . . will make this medal a most meaningful and cherished collectible item for both collectors and non-collectors alike.

The medal was designed by Nathan Sobel from New York City, and it was selected from designs submitted to A.I.N.A. in its annual medal competition. *Continued on page 31*



MILDENBERG AUTHORS WORK ON BAR KOCHBA COINS

The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War, a corpus based mainly on the coins and the documents of the Judean Desert, will appear as volume VI of the Swiss series *Typos*, written by Dr. Leo Mildenberg and published by the Swiss Numismatic Society, Zurich, Switzerland.

The book contains more than 400 pages and comes with 17 text figures. It is presented in a corpus-catalog style with 602 die couples and 6,793 specimens presented. There are 40 plates and 18 tables. The cover is cloth.

Mildenberg presents a chronology of events, then a numismatic methodology for the gathering of the material and the die comparison method used.

Under numismatic evidence of the war he covers the coin manufacture in the rebel Mint, the hoards that are known and the size and structure of the known coinage.

GERMANS HONOR WWI ACE PILOT FEATURED IN RECENT SHEKEL

In the July-August 1982 issue of *The Shekel*, the story of the German Jewish pilot who had won Germany's highest bravery award in World War I, the *Blue Max*, concluded with the information that the Nazis had denied his existence in the official rosters of their earlier pilot heroes.

His name was Wilhelm Frankl. We are indebted to Fred J. Borgmann of Krause Publications for the update which has established that in November 1973 the modern German Air Force acknowledged the debt to this past hero by renaming the Kaserne of the Fighter Squadron 74 to "Wilhelm Frankl".

Reasons for the Bar Kochba coinage, the minting authority and the Jewish rebel coinages are covered, as are the historical conclusions. History is reviewed by literary tradition and primary evidence, documents from the Judean Desert and by way of the Bar Kochba War and the coinage policy of the Roman emperor Hadrian.

This includes Hadrian's Judea coins, his Aelia Capitolina bronzes and the local coinages in the East under the empire.

The tables include Paleo-Hebrew legends, major letter forms, die links and the structural diagram of the coinage. There is also an index of public and private collections, auction, mail bid and fixed price lists, dealer stock and various publications.

The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War is available for \$95 from Bank Leu AG, Numismatik, Postfach 4738, CH-8022 Zurich, Switzerland.

AINA 1985 MEDAL

Continued from page 30

The reverse contains the A.I.N.A. emblem flanked by the flags of the U.S.A. and Israel, the common reverse die for all A.I.N.A. medals. It too was designed by Nat Sobel.

The medal was minted by the Cincinnati Coin and Medal Company. The total mintage is 2500. It is 34mm in diameter, struck in goldene bronze metal.

These medals are membership gifts to all A.I.N.A. paid-up members, and of course to all life Members.



MEMBERSHIP REPORT

TOP RECRUITERS MAY 1, 1984 to MARCH, 1985

AINA ELECTED OFFICERS/DIRECTORS

HARRY FLOWER	1
JACK GARFIELD	1
ARNOLD KAGAN	1
DAVID PASZAMANT	4
IRVING I. RUDIN	2
NAT SOBEL	4
JULIUS TUROFF	1
J.J. VAN GROVER	7
MEL WACKS	3
MOE WEINSCHER	2
JERRY YAHALOM	4
STANLEY YULISH	2

WORKING MEMBERS

SAMUEL ABRAMS	6
EDWARD ADELMAN	5
BRUCE ABRASH	1
STANLEY APFELBAUM	1
WILLIAM BLACKMAN	4
JULES BLOCK II	14
IRVING CANTOR	1
REV. JERRY R. COLE	1
MICHAEL DRUCK	11
JACK FISHER	1
LARRY GENTILE	1
GEORGE GILBERT	2
DR. M. KAY	1
BARBARA KRESH	3
MARY LEEUW	2
BEN ODESSER	2
ARTHUR REICH	1
DR. HARRY ROSELLE	1
WILLIAM ROSENBLUM	1
ROBERT ROSS	1
HARRY SCHLEIFMAN	2
STANLEY WILNER	1
JERRY ZELDES	1



Here's a chance to reap rewards for helping to build AINA. New members enrolled between May 1, 1984 and April 30, 1985 will be scored on this page in *The Shekel*.

Have you enrolled a friend in AINA?

LEGENDS ON ISRAELI AND PALESTINE MANDATE COINS 1927-1984

by Simcha Kuritzky, NLG

The Hebrew Aleph-Beyt (Alphabet)

Name	Numeric Value	Equivalents Arabic	English	Ancient Hebrew	Modern Hebrew
Aleph	1	ا, ل	(silent)	א	א
Beyt	2	ב, פ	B, V	ב	ב
Gimel	3	ג, כ	G (J)	ג	ג
Dalet	4	ד	D	ד	ד
Heh	5	ה, ו	H	ה	ה
Vov	6	ו	V, O, U	ו	ו
Zayin	7	ז	Z (Zh)	ז	ז
Khet	8	ח, ט	Kh	ח	ח
Tet	9	ט	T	ט	ט
Yod	10	י, י	Y, I	י	י
Kaf	20	כ, כ	K, Kh	כ	כ, כ
Lamed	30	ל	L	ל	ל
Mem	40	מ, מ	M	מ	מ, מ
Nun	50	נ, נ	N	נ	נ, נ
Samekh	60	ס, ס	S	ס	ס
Ayin	70	ע, פ, ע, ע	(silent)	ע	ע
Pey	80	פ	P, F	פ	פ, פ
Tzadi	90	צ, צ	Tz (Ch)	צ	צ, צ
Kuf	100	ק	K (Q)	ק	ק
Resh	200	ר	R	ר	ר
Sheen	300	ש, ש	S, Sh	ש	ש
Tav	400	ת, ת	T (Th)	ת	ת

**LIGHT UP YOUR LIFE WITH A TRIP
TO NEW YORK**



Special Room
Rates.
Reserve
rooms
early.

**WELCOME TO THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL**

GREATER NEW YORK COIN CONVENTION

MAY 2-3-4-5, 1985

**OMNI PARK CENTRAL HOTEL
7th Avenue at 56th Street**

Continuous Hours

Thurs., May 2—10:00 AM-7:00 PM
Fri., May 3—10:00 AM-7:00 PM
Sat., May 4—10:00 AM-6:00 PM
Sun., May 5—10:00 AM-4:00 PM

Convention Auction
by

Stacks

123 W. 57th St. NY 10019
America's Oldest and
Largest Coin Dealer

Sat., May 4
Educational Forum
Young Numismatists
METAMS

•
Auction
World Art Medals

Convention will feature Exhibits, Bourse, Educational Forums

ADMISSION IS FREE

For further information, contact Julius Turoff, General Chairman
P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, Florida 33320 Phone: (305) 726-0333